

In the Specification:

Please replace the paragraph extending from page 8 line 19 to page 8 line 30 with the following.

-- Spacing blocks are preferably inserted into the cavity in the jamb, in specific locations which clear strike reinforcements, strike dust covers, hinge reinforcements, hinge dust covers, and like structure inside the elongate cavity in the jamb. Such spacing blocks provide a collective mounting surface which receives the insert. The insert generally extends along a substantial portion of the length of the jamb, from the spacing blocks or other structure which interfaces with the jamb face plate, to the opening which defines the exit path from the elongate cavity. The insert is attached to spacing blocks which extend between the interior and exterior flanges, and which extend to rabbets 34, 36. The insert is desirably notched at the strike location to provide for a level mounting surface so as to provide a level surface of the insert at the elongate exit opening of the elongate cavity of inner space 59.--

Please replace the paragraph extending from page 13 line 3 to page 13 line 4 with the following.

--FIGURE 1 shows a front elevation view of a prior art door assembly ~~of the invention~~--

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 15 line 29 to page 16 line 10 with the following amended paragraph:

--Spacing blocks 68 are inserted into the inner space 59 inside the jamb, and against the inner surfaces of rabbets 34, 36, and bridging across door stop 38. In the embodiments shown, spacing blocks 68 are laterally displaced from plates 67A, 67B and 67C, and are typically generally spaced along the length of jamb 18. Specific locations for blocks 68 are selected as locations which can provide a level, e.g. planar, surface to receive insert 70, blocks 68 not overlying plates 67A, 67B and 67C, where the jamb is most

likely to receive mechanical stress during the useful life of door assembly 10. The overall purpose of spacing blocks 68 is to support the steel jamb, e.g. jamb 16 or 18, thus to facilitate the jamb being able to resist mechanical stresses while attenuating or avoiding independent movement of the jamb, independent of corresponding movement of the building into which the jamb, e.g. door assembly, is installed. Namely, spacing blocks 68 provide clearance above plates 67A, 67B and 67C, thus to provide clearance between plates 67A, 67B and 67C and insert 70, as effected at inner surface 71 of blocks 68. Further to that end, a fastening aperture 73 is preferably fabricated in door stop 38 opposite each spacing block 68, whereby a fastener ~~74~~ 72 can be driven through the jamb face plate, through the spacing block 68, and illustratively into insert 70 and a building framing member as described hereinafter. --

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 16, line 16 with the following amended paragraph:

--A spacing block 68 has a length "L" extending along the length of jamb 18. Length "L" should be sufficiently great to prevent substantial rotation of the block relative to an axis which is perpendicular to the plane of the sheet of paper on which FIGURE ~~6B~~ 6A is illustrated. Typically, the dimension of length "L" is about the same as the dimension of width "W", whereby spacing block 68, as illustrated in FIGURE 7, is preferably about square. On the other hand, the dimensions "L" and "W" can vary widely in the invention so long as the spacing block 68 satisfactorily provides the clearance and performs the spaced blocking function, and provides a consistent reception surface described hereinafter. For example, the entirety of the length of the jamb, between plates 67A, 67B and 67C, can be filled with spacing blocks. However, as shown and for purposes of economy of cost, spacing blocks 68 are preferably located at selected spaced anchor locations to provide a collectively planar surface to receive ~~receiver~~ insert 70. --

Please replace the paragraph extending from page 16 line 29 to page 17 line 5 with the following.

--Spacing blocks 68 are at least as thick as reinforcing plates 67A, 67B and 67C. Accordingly, where plates 67A, 67B and 67C are 0.19 inch thick, spacing blocks 68 are at least 0.19 inch thick. Typically, blocks 68 are substantially thicker than plates 67A, 67B and 67C, while not being so thick as to occupy a predominant proportion of the thickness of the inner space 59 between rabbet sections 34, 36, and the outer surface of flange ends 40. A convenient thickness for blocks 68 is the standard thickness of a finish-planed, nominally 1-inch thick piece of lumber, namely  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch thickness. Accordingly, in a hinge jamb assembly designed and configured for use with a building having a nominal 6-inch wall thickness, a typical spacing block 68 has a width "W" of  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches, a length of  $4\frac{3}{4}$  inches, and a thickness of  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch. The invention is, of course, not limited in its application to any one building wall thickness. Rather, the invention can be employed in a wide variety of building wall thicknesses ~~thickness~~, and with a wide variety of designs of the metal jamb.--

Please replace the paragraph extending from page 20, line 9 to page 20 line 13 with the following.

--Blocks 68 are inserted into space 59, against rabbets 34, 36, and adjacent plates 67A, 67B and 67C, as shown in FIGURE 6A. Blocks 68 should not overlie plates 67A, 67B and 67C, but can be touchingly-adjacent plates 67A, 67B and 67C. Next, insert 70 is emplaced, friction fit into the remaining void space between flange ends 40, as shown in FIGURE 6 and abutted against spacing blocks 68 at surface 71, leaving lesser-size void spaces between flange ends 40 and the more inwardly-disposed and outwardly-disposed panels of flanges 28, 30 (FIGURE 6).--

Please replace the paragraph extending from page 20 line 14 to page 20 line 16 with the following.

--With the blocks 68 and the insert 70 temporarily held in place by friction, a plurality of nails are driven through insert 70 and

into blocks 68, thus to permanently join blocks 68 and insert 70 in surface-to-surface relationship with to each other, in inner space 59.--

Please replace the paragraph extending from page 20 line 17 to page 20 line 31 with the following.

--Next, the work piece, including jamb 18, blocks 68, and insert 70, is turned over. Pilot holes are drilled through apertures 73, thence through blocks 68, and into insert 70 as desired or as necessary. Temporary draw screws 72 are installed through the above-noted apertures 73, through blocks 68 and into insert 70, and are used to draw insert 70 tight against spacing blocks 68, and thus to draw spacing blocks 68 tight against jamb face plate 32. As illustrated in FIGURE 6, the spacing blocks thus extend from first proximal surfaces of the spacing blocks at the inner surface of the jamb face plate to second outer surfaces 71 of the spacing blocks displaced toward the elongate opening a distance less than the depth distance of the cavity. The second outer surfaces of the spacing blocks are thus located intermediate the inner surface of the jamb face plate and the elongate opening of the cavity. Such drawing generally straightens any minor warpage of wood insert 70 against the straight surfaces of rabbets 34, 36 along the length of jamb 18, whereby the structure of jamb 18 serves as a base for straightening any warpage of insert 70. Preferably, draw screws 72 are employed at each spacing block 68. However, at the discretion of the user, draw screws 72 can be employed at fewer than all of apertures 73. However, at least one such draw screw is preferably used in each jamb assembly which embodies spacing blocks 68 and insert 70, thus to securely hold the spacing blocks and insert properly positioned in the jamb assembly until the jamb assembly reaches the job site.--